

*aw*



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/262,172	03/03/1999	STEVEN D. MCGLOUGHLIN	UC98-075-2	9022

8156 7590 02/24/2005

JOHN P. O'BANION  
O'BANION & RITCHEY LLP  
400 CAPITOL MALL SUITE 1550  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

EXAMINER

LY, ANH

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2162

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/262,172

**Applicant(s)**

MCGLOUGHLIN, STEVEN D.

**Examiner**

Anh Ly

**Art Unit**

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 November 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Request Continued Examination***

1. The request filed on 11/20/2004 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 based on parent Application No. 09/262,172 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.
2. This Office Action is response to Applicant's amendment filed on 11/20/2004.
3. Claims 1-44 are pending in this application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 5,903,892 issued to Hoffert et al. (hereinafter Hoffert) in view of Pub. No.: US 2004/0090466 A1 of Loveria, III (hereinafter Loveria).

With respect to claim 1, Hoffert teaches database means for storing multimedia content records and associated references to media files for a multimedia presentation (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18);

software engine means, executable on a computer, for seamlessly accessing a content record in said database means according to a record index value and locating and displaying associated media elements referred to in the indexed content record (the record of multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia database: see fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45);

wherein said software engine means is configured for interpreting embedded instructions within custom tags of said content record that direct access to other content records in said database (HTML tag and media reference tag: col. 5, lines 18-28, col. 8, lines 42-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach generating and controlling multiple windows the media elements referred to in said content record to be displayed.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 2, Hoffert teaches a database containing a database containing multimedia content records and references to media files for a multimedia presentation and a software engine, executable on a computer, said software engine seamlessly accessing a content record in said database means according to a record index value and locating and displaying media elements referred to in that content record (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18; and the record of multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia database: see fig. 1

and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45); and

programming executable on said software engine for interpreting embedded instructions within custom tags of said content record that direct access to other content records in said database (HTML tag and media reference tag: col. 5, lines 18-28, col. 8, lines 42-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach generating and controlling multiple windows the media elements referred to in said content record to be displayed.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine

for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 3, Hoffert teaches a database containing a database containing multimedia content records and references to media files for a multimedia presentation and a content record in said database means according to a record index value and locating and displaying media elements referred to in said content record (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18; and the record of multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia database: see fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45); and

interpreting embedded instructions within custom tags of said content record that direct access to other content records in said database (HTML tag and media reference tag: col. 5, lines 18-28, col. 8, lines 42-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach a programmable data processor and programming associated with said programmable

data processor for generating and controlling multiple windows the media elements referred to in said content record to be displayed.

However, Loveria teaches a set of instructions or programming statements are stored on as CODEC (see section 0035 and 0040); multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 4, Hoffert teaches a content record in said database means according to a record index value and locating and displaying media elements referred to in said content record (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18; and the record of multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia



database: see fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach a set of instructions stored on a media accessible by a computer and executable as programming on said computer.

However, Loveria teaches a set of instructions or programming statements are stored on as CODEC (see section 0035 and 0040 and see fig. 1 and sections 0008 and 0015).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 5, Hoffert teaches a database containing a database containing multimedia content records and references to media files for a multimedia presentation and a content record in said database means according to a record index value and locating and displaying media elements referred to in said content record (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18; and the record of multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia database: see fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45); and

interpreting embedded instructions within custom tags of said content record that direct access to other content records in said database (HTML tag and media reference tag: col. 5, lines 18-28, col. 8, lines 42-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach a programmable data processor and programming associated with said programmable data processor for generating and controlling multiple windows the media elements referred to in said content record to be displayed.

However, Loveria teaches a set of instructions or programming statements are stored on as CODEC (see section 0035 and 0040 and see fig. 1 and sections 0008 and 0015).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 6, Hoffert teaches storing in a database, multimedia content records and references to media files for a multimedia presentation and a content record in said database means according to a record index value and locating and displaying media elements referred to in said content record (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18; and the record of multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia database: see fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet

with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45);  
and

interpreting embedded instructions within custom tags of said content record that direct access to other content records in said database (HTML tag and media reference tag: col. 5, lines 18-28, col. 8, lines 42-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach generating and controlling multiple windows the media elements referred to in said content record to be displayed.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of

the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claims 7-8, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as disclosed in claim 1.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach wherein said at least said portion of said content page is passed to an interface program for display.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user: fig. 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claims 9-10, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as disclosed in claim 2.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach wherein said at least said portion of said content page is passed to an interface program for display.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user: fig. 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claims 11-12, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as disclosed in claim 3.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach wherein said at least said portion of said content page is passed to an interface program for display.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user: fig. 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claims 13-14, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as disclosed in claim 4.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of

multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach wherein said at least said portion of said content page is passed to an interface program for display.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user: fig. 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claims 15-16, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as disclosed in claim 5.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach wherein



said at least said portion of said content page is passed to an interface program for display.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user: fig. 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claims 17-18, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as disclosed in claim 6.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach wherein said at least said portion of said content page is passed to an interface program for display.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user: fig. 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 19, Hoffert teaches a database containing multimedia content records and references to media files for a multimedia presentation; and a software engine, executable on a computer for seamlessly accessing a content record in said database according a record index value and locating and displaying media elements referred to in that content record (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18; and the record of multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia database: see fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45);

interpreting embedded instructions within custom tags of said content record that direct access to other content records in said database (HTML tag and media reference tag: col. 5, lines 18-28, col. 8, lines 42-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45); and

wherein said software engine is configured to read said custom tag, wherein said custom tag instructs said engine to fetch a corresponding multimedia content record from database, wherein said software engine reads said multimedia content record (media reference tag: col. 5, lines 18-28, col. 8, lines 42-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45 and multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach generating and controlling multiple windows the media elements referred to in said content record to be displayed, generating a temporary copy of at least a portion of a content page from that multimedia content record for display and wherein said at least said portion of said content page is passed to an interface program for display.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040) and user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user: fig. 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 20, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as discussed in claim 1.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach to display the various media content.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user (figs 2-4 and 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would

incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 21, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as discussed in claim 2.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach to display the various media content.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user (figs 2-4 and 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of

the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 22, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as discussed in claim 3.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach to display the various media content.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user (figs 2-4 and 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 23, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as discussed in claim 4.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach to display the various media content.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user (figs 2-4 and 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 24, Hoffert teaches an apparatus as discussed in claim 19.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach to display the various media content.

However, Loveria teaches user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user (figs 2-4 and 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 25, Hoffert teaches a reader routine configured to access records within a database according to a record index value, wherein said records comprises HTML content and custom tags configured for reading by reader routine, writing routine configured to write HTML text content of said HTML record content to a tempo cache file adapted for being read by an interface program for displaying said HTML text content in a display window, a custom HTML tag processing routine configured to locate records in said database, locate and seamlessly display images, load and run media components and load web ser-based content (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18; and the record of



multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia database: see fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and cache: col. 23, lines 1-45; col. 22, lines 30-56).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach to display the various media content.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040) and user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user (figs 2-4 and 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of

the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claims 26-28, Hoffert teaches a multimedia delivery as discussed in claim 25.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach to display the various media content.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040) and user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user (figs 2-4 and 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of

the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 29, Hoffert teaches accessing HTML record content within a database according to a record index value, writing HTML text content of said HTML record content to a temporary cache file adapted for being read by an interface program for displaying said HTML text content, locating records in said database in response to a custom tag pointing to said database, copying record content to a temporary cache file, and displaying HTML content of said temporary cache file inclusive of graphics and hyperlinks contained therein; locating and displaying images located within local storage devices within an illustration window in response to a custom tag directed at local storage resources, loading and running media components according to a custom tag from links or links within database records that may be located in a local storage media or over a network connection; and loading web server-based content according to an additional custom tag; wherein varied multimedia content from local and remote storage and content of additional database records may be accessed and displayed as one seamless multimedia application (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18; and the record of multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia database: see fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45 and HTML tag and media reference tag: col. 5, lines 18-28, col. 8, lines 42-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach generating and controlling multiple windows the media elements referred to in said content record to be displayed, generating a temporary copy of at least a portion of a content page from that multimedia content record for display and wherein said at least said portion of said content page is passed to an interface program for display.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040) and user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user: fig. 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of

Art Unit: 2162

the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claims 30-36, Hoffert teaches a multimedia delivery as discussed in claim 29.

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach to display the various media content.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040) and user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user (figs 2-4 and 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of

the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claim 37, Hoffert teaches a database containing a database containing multimedia content records and references to media files for a multimedia presentation and a software engine, executable on a computer, said software engine seamlessly accessing a content record in said database means according to a record index value and locating and displaying media elements referred to in that content record (multimedia database from which the user can find or search or query the media file content such as video file and audio file: col. 8, lines 40-67, see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-18; and the record of multimedia content is indexing: col. 4, lines 1-18 and the user enable to search the media content of media data in the multimedia database: see fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 1-8 via the Internet with the web browser as software engine: col. 22, lines 65-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45); and

programming executable on said software engine for interpreting embedded instructions within custom tags of said content record that direct access to other content records in said database (HTML tag and media reference tag: col. 5, lines 18-28, col. 8, lines 42-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach

generating and controlling multiple display windows, display the various media content and a user interface upon which content is displayed.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040) and user interface for displaying the content of media content (section 0022-0025).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).

With respect to claims 38-44, Hoffert teaches a multimedia delivery as discussed in claim 37. Also Hoffert teaches format of media file in a hierarchical form (col. 24, lines 28-67)

Hoffert teaches a distributed database storing multimedia files or multimedia content for searching and displaying the results based on the context and the content of multimedia files, indexing media files. HTML pages that are referencing media are

scanned for predetermined types of HTML tags. Hoffert does not clearly teach to display the various media content, media elements and form.

However, Loveria teaches multimedia presentation for video, audio, graphics rich text and other textual data windows see figs. 2-4 and fig. 7: sections 0017-0021 on Pages 2 and 3 respectively and section 0040) and user interface for displaying or presenting the media content to user (figs 2-4 and 7 and sections 0014 and 0022-0030 and 0040-0041 and forms that are suitable for displayable on the computer: section 0035).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hoffert with the teachings of Loveria, wherein the record media content to be located and displayed or presented to the user in the system provided therein (Hoffert's col. 9, lines 5-30), would incorporate the use of multimedia presentation for media content, in the same conventional manner as described by Loveria (sections 0017-0021 and 0040). The motivation being to provide a more effective presentation and have a software engine for displaying/viewing a secure interactive multimedia presentation and for delivery of the multimedia of varied content to the user (Loveria's fig. 7 and Hoffert's col. 23, lines 1-6).




**Contact Information**

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to An Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to (571) 273-4039. The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or Primary Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: Central Fax Center (703) 872-9306

ANH LY   
FEB. 15<sup>th</sup>, 2005

  
JEAN M. CORRIELUS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER